

RIA CROSS AWARDS.
PICUOUS GALLANTRY AT
ZEEBRUGGE

THE NEW TRANSPORTATION BILL.

If the Government had no better case for the Ministry of Ways and Communications Bill than was put forward in Irish House of Commons yesterday by Sir Eric Geddes, says *The Times*, they might stand a very poor chance of passing any portion of it. As a matter of fact, however, it is a good one, and the bill would give Ireland and Great Britain a more closely unified control over railways and inland canals, but, in order to carry conviction to the House and to the country, it will have to be reinforced by the assistance of those more skilled in the art of marshalling facts and arguments. The bill as now framed carries far too much heavy luggage. It must be pared down, which cannot be done, especially while it is in the experimental stage, until it supports the broad principle of the Railway and Inland Canal Sections, but think the rest at the measure requires serious and searching examination at the hands of Parliament.

COMMISSIONS AT WORK.

DISPOSAL OF THE SHIPS.

The following official communiqué, dated Monday, has been received from Paris—The Staff Committee of the Allied Commanders from three to 7.30 p.m., and discussed the military, naval, and aerial terms of peace to be imposed on Germany.

At the end of the sitting, an exchange of views took place on the situation in Poland, as described by the Inter-Allied Commission.

The next meeting will take place on Wednesday at 9 a.m.

PORTS AND WATERWAYS.

The Commission on the international régime of ports and waterways met last night at the Rue de la Paix, Paris, under the chair-

Movement Engineered by Nationalists.

Routier's Cairo Correspondent, telegraphing on Sunday, says—Cairo is just experiencing a mild outbreak of nationalism. It has been an absurd demonstration of the futility of the Nationalist effort, and the insignificance of their influence and hold upon the people. The agitation was virtually confined to the student classes, and a few office workers, leaving the mass of the population cold. These leaders, who claim the support of the entire Egyptian people, could only muster a handful of followers. They were rudely demonstrated by gutter-snipes and street Arabs, aided and abetted by students from various colleges, who studied all day long, are ready to take part in any excitement; and the number of hooligans naturally took advantage of the opportunity to indulge in looting. It would have been a pathetic spectacle if it had not been so ridiculous. A great town in turmoil over the doings of a lot of boys. The trouble began on Sunday afternoon, at the Egyptian Club, where a group of young men, owing to the arrest and deportation of Sand Weir, another Oxford Nationalist leader, broke the windows and smashed the panels and windows of cars, smashing the panels and windows of cars, smashing the panels and windows of cars.

Mining Companies' Profits.

The Coal Commission reassembled yesterday at the House of Lords, Mr. Justice Sankey presiding.

Allerham Harper-Tarker, of Hasley, General Secretary to the 'National Council of Mine Workers other than Miners, gave evidence in support of the demand for a 30 per cent. increase on the present rates of wages, a reduction of working hours to six hours per shift, and the merging of all bonuses and percentages into the wage rate. He estimated that two-thirds of the miners usually work full time and a half from the end of the day shift and double time from midnight to 6 a.m. on Sunday.

He spoke particularly of the responsible character of the enginemen's winding work. The wages paid had never been commensurate, and the men had had to live on a bare subsistence level.

Mr. J. W. Williams, North Wales Colliers' Workers, who supported the previous witness, said—We are suffering from a shortage of living among the colliery workers should in future be

A Far-reaching Measure.

SIR ERIC GEDDES'S SPEECH.

CONTROL OF RAILS, DOCKS, AND CANALS.

IRISH BRANCH OF NEW MINISTRY.

ATTITUDE OF THE LABOUR PARTY.

In the House of Commons yesterday, Sir Eric Geddes, in moving the second reading of the Bill, stated that he proposed to deal broadly with the problems which confronted the Government, their conception of the scope of a Ministry of Transport, and the committee entrusted in immediate connection with the Bill.

At yesterday afternoon's meeting of the Supreme War Council a letter signed by President Wilson, Mr. Chamberlain, and Clemenceau was handed to Mr. Lloyd George, strongly urging him to postpone his projected visit to Rome and to turn his attention to the urgency of the problems with which the Conference has to deal in its present position.

The conference considered outside in immediate connection with the Bill.

Preliminary Peace Treaty.

The Press Association's Special Correspondent in Paris, in a message dated Monday, states—The Supreme War Council to-day considered the military, air, and naval clauses of the preliminary peace treaty, as drafted by the military advisers. The military and air conditions were agreed to, as were the naval terms, with the exception of the questions of Holigoland, and the fate of the Baltic States. The fate of Holigoland and the Kiel Canal is left open for later consideration. The term included forbidding the construction of submarines in Germany, and provide for further large surrenders of ships. The question of the fate of the German warships was left undecided.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE AND THE CONFERENCE.

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The conference considered outside in immediate connection with the Bill.

Celebration in Dublin.

Excellent weather prevailed in Dublin yesterday, when the National Festival of St. Patrick was favoured by plenty of sunshine, and an absence of the cutting wind that customarily characterizes the month of March. Despite the fact that influenza still lingers in our midst, though happily with much less virulence, the city bore an aspect of holiday gaiety, and crowds of all professions thronged the principal thoroughfares while the parks, in which the blooms of spring were making a brave display, were accorded a large measure of patronage. Young and old alike spent the forenoon in the parks, indeed, were to be met without it—the little trefail was, indeed, an emblem of the unity of all classes and creeds who boasted Irish blood in their veins.

The festival was, as usual, marked by religious services, which drew large congregations to the churches, and by processions of Catholic phalanges of worship at St. Patrick's Cathedral a lecture was delivered at mid-day by the Mayor of Dublin, Mr. John Joseph Kenney, in the afternoon a Festival Service was held in honor of the Patron Saint, at which the Archbishop delivered an interesting sermon. At the Galahad, Marlborough street, there were

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<p>Stranger Consul.</p>	<p>THE INDUSTRIAL CRISIS. Commenting on the crisis in the coal-mining and transport industries, <i>The Times</i> today remarks that next week the nation and all its districts are to be without coal.</p>	<p>CZECH-SLOVAK COMMISSION. The eighth meeting of the Czecho-Slovak Commission was held at the Quai d'Orsay to-day.</p>	<p><i>de Paris</i> publishes a long extract from a letter written by Baron von Kuhlmann, former German ambassador in Prague, who was physically present at the Czecho-Slovak Commission, in which he says that the hopes cherished by Germany's former governors, who are still doing their utmost to prevent the Czecho-Slovak</p>	<p>Treaty, or even the League of Nations. Everyone having a cheque payable on England is rushing to the bank to get the advance. The Government has been obliged to issue £100,000 to London, since last week. A private individual has gleefully loaned day after day for £100 and £200, which he had forgotten to</p>
<p>ORDS FOR NAVAL SERVICE.</p>	<p>the Czecho-Slovak Commission, in which he says that the hopes cherished by Germany's former governors, who are still doing their utmost to prevent the Czecho-Slovak</p>	<p>two-held, and in 1918 one bonus share for every two shares held. The company's published accounts for the last year, ending 1918 of 25,881,000, of which about 10,000,000 were held by the Czecho-Slovak</p>	<p>had been going on. Therefore, apart from the Czecho-Slovak Commission, the Government is equipped to meet any great demand upon them.</p>	<p>the League of Nations. Everyone having a cheque payable on England is rushing to the bank to get the advance. The Government has been obliged to issue £100,000 to London, since last week. A private individual has gleefully loaned day after day for £100 and £200, which he had forgotten to</p>
<p>LOSSES ON RAILWAYS.</p>	<p>the Czecho-Slovak Commission, in which he says that the hopes cherished by Germany's former governors, who are still doing their utmost to prevent the Czecho-Slovak</p>	<p>the Czecho-Slovak Commission, in which he says that the hopes cherished by Germany's former governors, who are still doing their utmost to prevent the Czecho-Slovak</p>	<p>the Czecho-Slovak Commission, in which he says that the hopes cherished by Germany's former governors, who are still doing their utmost to prevent the Czecho-Slovak</p>	<p>the Czecho-Slovak Commission, in which he says that the hopes cherished by Germany's former governors, who are still doing their utmost to prevent the Czecho-Slovak</p>

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COLONIALS ON IRISH HOME RULE

The correspondence on Irish Home Rule, initiated by "Erigena," from the standpoint of an Overseas Irishman, is continued in *The Times* by a contributor in the name of "The Heir," who, is a member of the Church of Ireland, and has spent a considerable time overseas. "In such matters men must be guided by their own situation, I believe," he says, "that every month the British Government delays will only make the situation more difficult. It is true that some people once realised that the British Government meant to keep faith with them, and to give to its offer of Home Rule the preliminary principle of self-determination for small nationalities, a large body of moderate opinion in the British country rallied round the cause of a self-governing Ireland. The French view, a very strong opinion, the French view, as indicated by M. Pichon yesterday, is that such a solution is neither necessary nor desirable. The French seem to feel that there must be full disclosure by a country in terms of the League of Nations Covenant before acceptance, and that if the Covenant were raised through, even to bring it into such questions as France, and that the future security of the Rhineland, might be sacrificed to such a decision. It is not so simple, the League of Nations Covenant cannot be so easily discarded. It is true that some bodies shall come to the assistance of each other in case of need. If this matter were brought to the attention of the League of Nations, peace terms, the French would undoubtedly demand that the British Government should mean as regarded their frontier with Germany. To have this and other debatable matters put into the hands of the League of Nations, M. Pichon yesterday evening when it became known that the British Government had decided to refer to Parliament for East Wicklow, had escaped from Mountjoy Prison, where he had been detained

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EXCESS PROFIT DUTY. The provision character of the excess profit duty is arrived in the Peace Treaty. The provision character of the excess profit duty is arrived in the Peace Treaty. The provision character of the excess profit duty is arrived in the Peace Treaty. It may be regarded as certain, says Mr. C. M. Tenney, Assistant Director of the War Relocation Authority, that the provision character of the excess profit duty is arrived in the Peace Treaty. The provision character of the excess profit duty is arrived in the Peace Treaty. The provision character of the excess profit duty is arrived in the Peace Treaty.

times, that a substantial reduction will be made in the duties on goods imported from the Colonies, and that the Government would give profits duty. It is understood that the proposal to withdraw the duty altogether is under consideration; but, if this were done, it would be another form of taxation. The Government has not yet decided whether to adopt the taxation in this latter event as profits would not be so drastic as at present. The question, which has obtained wide publicity, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer proposes to secure for the State all profits on capital over 20 per cent., is, we are informed, still under discussion upon the subject. It is understood that the Government has never even been considered.

THE LINGFIELD MEETING.
(FROM THE SPORTING LIFE OF THE 10-10-1914)
The meeting at Lingfield, which was held on the 10th inst., was a very successful one. The programme was well arranged, and the racing was of a high standard. The following were the results:—
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THE VICKERS FUSION. On the Stock Exchange the immediate effect of the House of Commons yesterday, Mr. Balfour's motion for a resolution that the Government should not support the draft Pease Bill, was to reduce the price of the shares of the Vickers-Armstrongs Co., Ltd., from 100 to 90. The Vickers-Armstrongs Co., Ltd., is a company which has been formed for the purpose of manufacturing and selling arms and munitions. It is a company which has been formed for the purpose of manufacturing and selling arms and munitions. It is a company which has been formed for the purpose of manufacturing and selling arms and munitions.

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BATTLEFIELD MEMORIALS.

REPORTED NEW CAMPAIGN

THE GOVERNMENT'S ATTITUDE.

A Correspondent of the Press Association, writing on the situation in Ireland, says:—There is reason to believe that the more

THE GERMAN INDEMNITY.

there might be assumed that the first part of the question was correct. To the best of his belief there was no foundation for it. Although he would not answer the question, it was understood that he should not be expected to answer further questions.

Our Killashare Correspondent says:—Hand was sitting on a table near the fire in his own kitchen, and was about to go to bed, when unknown men pushed open the door and stepped inside. His face was blackened, and he immediately fired a shot at Hand, who fell from the

strongly condemned the murder. County Inspector Rainford and Head Constable Hood were also visited, but no further arrests have been made.

The comparative agreement which appears to have been made between the two countries, which have been made. The abandonment by the Government of the clause empowering the nationalisation of railways, canals, and docks by Order in Council—most daring constitutional innovation—plotted when they were made, by more or less, disinterested

it will pass into law in substantially the form foreshadowed in Sir Eric Goddard's speech. It would be a great mistake to suppose that the Government are so far from the comparative agreement which appears to have been made between the two countries, which have been made. The abandonment by the Government of the clause empowering the nationalisation of railways, canals, and docks by Order in Council—most daring constitutional innovation—plotted when they were made, by more or less, disinterested

A Committee of senior officers, representative of the British Expeditionary Force, the Dominions, and India, has recently been constituted under the chairmanship of the Adjutant-General, to consider conventions in aid of unity to erect on the battlefields permanent memorials to their exploits. The Committee will be known as the Battle Exploit Memorial Committee, and is empowered, as follows:—Chairman, Lieutenant

to be comparatively barren and sterile in economy and development unless there were a steady current of new blood. The Government are so far from the comparative agreement which appears to have been made between the two countries, which have been made. The abandonment by the Government of the clause empowering the nationalisation of railways, canals, and docks by Order in Council—most daring constitutional innovation—plotted when they were made, by more or less, disinterested

They are the residue of the experience of the days that are gone, and may not be rejected lightly, even though it may be possible to claim for them any higher authority. There are certain conventions in aid of unity to erect on the battlefields permanent memorials to their exploits. The Committee will be known as the Battle Exploit Memorial Committee, and is empowered, as follows:—Chairman, Lieutenant

NO CHANGE IN GOVERNMENT'S
IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS last night, on the
aggressive section of the Sinn Féin Press, basing
their badgering on the fact that the Government
with the Peace Conference, have come to

<p>Irish's Day dinner of the night in the Club Room, London. Mr. J. A. R. [redacted] in the absence of Viscount [redacted], who was detained in Ireland, announced the toast "The Union of Great Britain and Ireland." Ward Cunningham, in the absent Secretary, gave "Our Guests," as was received with ac-</p>	<p>the conclusion that the present is an opportune moment to attract the attention of the world to the wrong under which they contend, and that the attempt to suppress the utility of the [redacted] upon the repetition of the abortive rebellion of 1916, they appear to have decided on measures to focus the public mind on the Irish question, and there seems to be good ground for the belief that a campaign is con-</p>	<p>motion of the adjournment. Colonel Sir John Lowther raised the question of the indemnity to be paid by Germany, and said that a sinister report had reached this country that the Government were considering the imposition of a heavy indemnity on the totally uncommensurate with the enormous debt which we were faced. He asked if the Government had departed from the Prime Minister's election pledge.</p>	<p>Carrington police, who were quickly on the scene, but no arrest has been made. The affair has caused a sensation in Carrington and sub-departments to deal with, probably, (1) railways; (2) canals and waterways; (3) roads and bridges; (4) armaments stocks; and (5) electricity. Both the Government and the opposition to the bill are clearly in an accommodating spirit, and there is now no question of the measure being dropped.</p>	<p>The Press secretary says—Sir Eric Geddes' speech, in moving the second reading of the election pledge.</p>	<p>Carroll, and appeared to forewarn further sub-departments to deal with, probably, (1) railways; (2) canals and waterways; (3) roads and bridges; (4) armaments stocks; and (5) electricity. Both the Government and the opposition to the bill are clearly in an accommodating spirit, and there is now no question of the measure being dropped.</p>	<p>control. They could not leave any one. Sir Edward Carson—Does that include shipping?</p>	<p>Sir Eric Geddes—No; the country must trust someone to get co-ordination. Another thing that the country must realise was that they could not afford to wait. They were not rich. They were poor. They were weak. They were a million a day. Agriculture had got to be developed. (Cheers.) They must improve house-</p>	<p>in Egypt; Major-General Horn. Sir F. Gordon, British Army, in Salonika; Major-General Sir O. Brudenell-Mitchell, Australia; Major-General Sir H. B. Macdonald, India; Major-General F. A. G. War, Imperial War Graves Commission; Lieutenant-Colonel H. T. Hughes, Canada; Major J. Westmacott, New Zealand; and General C. P. Atkinson, Historical Section, C.I.D. Historio the erection of memorials on battlefields has only been per-</p>
								<p>Mr. Carleton Secretary</p>
								<p>CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S PAPER.</p>
								<p>LEADING ARTICLES:</p>
								<p>THE TRANSPORT BILL..... 1</p>
								<p>PAIN AND PATIENCE..... 2</p>
								<p>CARRINGTON FOOD POLICY..... 3</p>
								<p>DRAFTING THE PEACE TERMS..... 4</p>

NORTH DERRY ELECTION.—The Government have been informed that the Government of Northern Ireland have decided to support the Government of the United Kingdom in the North Derry election. The Government of Northern Ireland have decided to support the Government of the United Kingdom in the North Derry election.

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Lord Selkirk and his party, the Red River expedition, were the first to establish a permanent settlement in the West. The settlement was founded in 1812, and was the first of many that were to follow. The settlement was founded on the banks of the Red River, and was the first of many that were to follow. The settlement was founded on the banks of the Red River, and was the first of many that were to follow.

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A close-up, horizontal view of the fore-edge of a thick, old book. The pages are heavily discolored, showing a range of brown and tan hues, indicating significant age and wear. The binding structure is visible along the top and bottom edges, with visible stitching or thread. The overall texture appears rough and aged.

